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Speaking of Pooh Bahs, Secretary Baker hasn't gone anywhere.

Mrs. Wadsworth went down with colors flying. She also was working for democracy!

Secretary Wilson seems to think the labor shortage reported in the country is also psychological.

Perhaps Germany's objection to peace discussion in neutral territory is that it might excite the people.

Government operation and congested traffic have combined to put the railroad freight solid out of business.

When congress finds itself out of anything else to do, it might resume consideration of the water-power bill.

Russians may not now be very strong on fighting the Germans, but they still know how to fight each other.

Just as the coal and sugar crises begin to show signs of improvement, the flour situation becomes more acute.

An exchange wonders if Mr. Burleson will contend that Mr. McAdoo is being paid too much for carrying the mails.

They have barred silk underwear at U. S. army camps. First thing you know a soldier won't be allowed to keep a valet.

It may be some comfort to be assured that there will probably be enough gasoline for joy-riding purposes next summer.

Coming events cast their shadows before and the vague outlines of Gen. Ooster are again discernible in the clouds over Memphis.

About the only thing congress has not seen fit to investigate is its own action in exempting congressional salaries from the war income tax.

New York schools were closed for want of coal, while the bars continued in operation. But it may be that the bars furnished some of their own fuel.

The United States of Russia is a headline in the Jacksonville Times-Union. We object to the word "United," but the rest of it may be all right.

Lloyd George's insistence on the sanctity of treaties and the president's proposal that all secret treaties be abolished are worthy of universal adoption.

In awarding a writ of habeas corpus, it appears to be Judge Clayton's opinion that the constitution was not intended as a mere fair weather expedient.

Col. Watterston has written an apothecary of corn dodger and butter-milk. The colonel, however, is reputed to prefer his corn in a slightly different form.

The Charleston News and Courier intimates that if the new ministry of munitions is not authorized at once it will be too late. The war may be over.

If some less efficient congressmen would mention would follow the example of Patriotic Royal C. Johnson and join the army, the war ought to speed up.

President Wilson played golf during the worst gloomstorm in the history of Washington. Can't beat our president for surefootedness—and that's no joke, either.

Commissioner Sam E. Hill wants to put the city of Knoxville on a war basis by reducing its police force, which he thinks may be safely done since the city has become bone dry.

The logical effects of press censorship may be seen and appreciated in the probability that President Wilson's peace message will not be allowed to be published in Germany and Russia.

Just how near we were to peace negotiations may be understood from the president's intimation that Germany's proposal to Russia would have been accepted had its interpretation not been later twisted.

The governor of Texas is named Hobby, and, being also a newspaper man and a married man, it is only natural that he has a few hobbies of his own. One of them is to succeed himself as governor.

Congressman Herbert J. Drane, of Florida, has declared himself a candidate for re-election, and judging from the favorable press comments, he must have done his share toward draining the treasury.

MORE NEARLY A DEMOCRACY.

We are that much nearer doing our part to "make the world safe for democracy" today, in that our house of representatives has submitted an amendment for the suffrage of women to the states. Thus is the cause of justice to women given a tremendous lift, and the ten million women voters in this great republic will not be far behind their six million sisters in the United Kingdom and the millions of others in Australia, Canada, Scandinavia and Russia in the use of the ballot in the coming world democracy.

There is no more important war measure. Whatever strengthens our sense of right and justice makes the United States more nearly invincible.

It was a memorable session of congress at which the resolution was adopted. The honor of casting the deciding vote might be claimed by Judge Thetus W. Sims, of the Eighth district of Tennessee, who, though suffering from a broken arm, was brought into the house to cast his vote. By the addition of Judge Sims' vote, the Tennessee delegation stood five to five. This was not very much to the state's credit, but at any rate it led all the southern states in this geographical division in its proportion for the amendment. Minority Leader Mann left his hospital in Baltimore, where he had been confined for several weeks, to cast his vote for the amendment. Speaker Clark had announced that if his vote were necessary to make a majority, he would so cast it. But it was not necessary.

There were moments of tense excitement, it may well be believed, when the vote of the house was re-called and verified. The amendment had won. Susan B. Anthony is dead, but her spirit goes marching on.

But for the statement in favor of the resolution issued by the president, it certainly would have failed. Women will owe the right of the ballot largely to this progressive executive. His party, we must confess, lined up with him grudgingly. Only two was the majority among the democrats, while almost a solid republican vote was cast for the amendment. Most of the democratic votes in opposition were from the south. Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee among southern states alone showed that the democrats were keeping step with the progress of the age. Others were voting in accordance with views which might have been suitable in reconstruction days, but not now.

Now for the senate! With the passage of the amendment there will be the campaigns before the legislatures of the forty-eight states. Thirty-six of these must ratify it.

And let Tennessee, where the suffrage sentiment is so strong, be the first southern state to ratify it.

SOME OF TERRITORIAL QUESTIONS.

Outside of the bitter feeling engendered by the inhuman way the war has been conducted by Germany, there is no serious impediment to an agreement on terms of peace, according to the statements made by responsible leaders, except with regard to a few territorial questions, and probably these may all be reduced without serious difficulty except that of Alsace-Lorraine.

Recent expressions by Lloyd George, by the president, following the particularization by Count Cernin, have removed many obstacles in the path of a settlement, though it is too soon to say that peace is even probable. There are grave obstacles to be overcome. Principally there must be a change in the frame of mind of large elements of people in all countries. They are still seeing red.

But just as the military situation seems less encouraging for a decisive result, and the economic pressure is aggravated everywhere in our own as well as enemy countries, so has reason dictated a discussion of peace terms and one after another of the issues on which the combatants seemed irreconcilable are relieved by apparent agreement.

For instance, the nations of the world now seem in harmony on the question of disarmament by gradual process to a purely domestic basis. They unite in promises that there shall be no harassing and hatred-inculcating trade war to follow the war of arms. Our president's pronouncement on the subject of secret treaties practically disposes of that question, and he again insists on an acceptance of the principle of the freedom of the seas. This would not only do away with submarine warfare, but would prevent the use of the British navy for an economic blockade. Benjamin Franklin was the first of American statesmen to contend for the safety of private property at sea. Under international law it is safe if in the zone of warfare on land. If taken or destroyed it must be paid for. But at sea it is a fair target of enemy commerce destroyers.

There is no consistency in such a rule. The Germans all along have contended for the freedom of the seas. Their navy is bottled up in home waters and they may never expect to provision and supply their own country or colonies during war while Britannia rules the waves under international law, or in the absence of it, as at present. As was naturally to be expected, the British lion roars in protest at our suggestion that the British navy be shorn of much of its power after this war. The London Times, the "Thunderer," intimates that the president's vision is Utopian and that until the world is made over his plan is not practical or safe. But on this question, as on that of the tariff, another most fruitful cause of war, along with economic penetra-

more completely scrambled eggs condition. The first Balkan war was in order to root the Turk out of the territories. Serbia was promised access to the Adriatic. Bulgaria was promised part of Macedonia and Kavala on the Aegean, and Greece part of Macedonia and Saloniki. Austria raised objections to Serbia reaching the sea and a new deal was forced which denied Macedonia, which is largely Bulgarian, to the Bulgars. They fell on their former allies and then Rumania attacked Bulgaria in the rear. At the treaty of Bucharest Bulgaria not only lost Macedonia, but a part of the Dobruja between the Danube and the Black sea.

In most of these regions there are many races mixed up inextricably. Self-determination would be a difficult principle to apply.

Before the war Italy was an ally of Austria and Germany. It was offered by Austria a part of the Trentino and concessions at Trieste, which is Austria's only port. But the allies, in a secret treaty, recently published by the bolsheviks, promised Italy not only the Trentino, but Trieste and the coast of Dalmatia. The Austrian Tyrol had been part of Venetia before the Napoleonic wars. It is inhabited by people of both Italian and German descent. Trent was once the home of Dante. There are portions which would favor addition to Italy, but how large our people do not know. As for the other regions the dominant population is Croatian rather than Italian. The president in a previous message has well presented the objections to any arrangement which would cut Austria off from the sea. Any settlement in this war which leaves a major people restricted in its national life or does not include in its boundaries those who want a place there will lead to future wars.

All the above questions, while difficult, would not, in order to obtain a settlement, by themselves prolong the war. We are, in our minds, laying too much stress on race, language, environment, government, institutions and other matters are more important than race. Here in America we know this. People come from every clime and become good Americans. We do not trace their descent. So in Europe, in most of these countries, where the governments are good, and the rights of the individual properly regarded, these people of different descent are loyal to the flags which float over them.

In the last half century, due largely to education and greater political liberty there has been a tremendous nationalist movement. To a degree it is healthy but the overdeveloped chauvinistic impulses have done much to fan the war spirit. Not only race, but geography and economic development ought to be considered.

In Alsace-Lorraine especially the question of race has been a dominant one. These two provinces were taken from France in 1871. Since that time the column of Strasbourg in Paris has been constantly draped in black and the policy of "revanche" has been a leading one in France. Bismarck, who had hesitated to annex these lands, realized that he had invited another war, and he prepared to strike Germany again and make sure that Germany would not be attacked from that source. On that account, for its protection, France formed an alliance with Russia. This was the nucleus of the entente alliance. Germany turned to Austria. All the countries have been preparing for the great war that was looked on as likely ever since.

As possession of Alsace-Lorraine enabled development the Germans found the region immensely valuable for its coal and mines. A considerable portion of the French inhabitants left these crown lands when they changed governments. The Germans energetically peopled them. The peasant population was of German descent and many spoke German. Louis XIV. had wrested them from a weak Germany. Every effort has been made by Germany to encourage allegiance, but there is probably no more patriotic people in the world than those who have lived under the tri-color and it is unquestionably a fact that the stronger faction in these provinces has retained its sympathy for France. Then the Prussian junkers began a system of persecution and this made matters worse. The British premier says the wrongs of these countries must be "reconsidered." Our president says these wrongs must be "righted." They will at once be asked how, and on our answer much will depend.

The Dallas-Galveston News gives the trend of sentiment on this: "Recall, for example, that until now almost every reference to the question of Alsace-Lorraine has expressed on imperative demand for its return to France. Recalling that, one is sensible of contrast on reading his declaration that there must be a reconsideration of the great wrong of 1871, when Alsace-Lorraine was torn away." This is not a demand for the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France. It is a demand that the people of Alsace-Lorraine shall themselves be allowed to determine their future political association. One has only to reread Count Cernin's recent statement at Brest-Litovsk to perceive a measurable approach toward agreement on this issue of the war.

The settlement ought to be such as to make for future peace and good will. Proper treatment of these provinces and restoration of Belgium are fundamental.

We ought to approach this question with due consideration to the future as well as the present and without bitterness. We must realize that neither Great Britain nor ourselves would, as an original proposition, have entered the war for the freeing of Alsace-Lorraine.

This question of self-government is one that we must not lose our heads over. Remember that if the principle had been applied in its final analysis the southern confederacy would have been established. The size of the unit to which such an issue must be applied is extremely important. It may be well for the governments of Europe to be reduced in size, but not to petty principalities.

There are states in this country and colonies of our allied countries where the rule of a majority cannot yet be completely trusted. It must be hibernated in some degree.

The above are the main questions. In addition Austria-Hungary is asked to give autonomy to its Slavs and the Balkan states are to be restored.

THE FIRST PEACE.

News dispatches yesterday indicated that a treaty of peace had been signed between Russia and Bulgaria, but that Russia had declined Turkey's proposal of a separate peace between the two nations. The dispatches may not have been accurate as they were the first intimation received in this country that separate negotiations were in progress between Russia and Bulgaria.

It seems plausible that Russia and Bulgaria might more readily find a basis of peace than would Russia and Turkey, however, because the two first mentioned are kindred peoples, both being of the Slavic race. It appears rather illogical, though, unless peace between Russia and other members of the central combination shall follow. There are Russian soldiers with the allies and Serbians at Saloniki, and in any movement in behalf of Serbia and the other allies these Russians would be brought into direct contact with Bulgarians. It is not easy to see how the partnership can be continued with Serbia and the allies without causing new complications between Russia and Bulgaria. It should be remembered that the Serbians are also kinsfolk of the Russians.

Little is known as to the terms of the alleged peace treaty, but there was really very little at issue between Russia and Bulgaria so far as it affected the two nations themselves. Russia came into the war on account of Serbia and Bulgaria entered as the result of a bargain with the central powers and to gratify a revenge against Serbia and Greece which had its origin in the Balkan war with Turkey. Several intimations have recently appeared in the foreign news dispatches that Bulgaria was tired of the war and would welcome the return of peace.

"Do not eat all of the fresh meat and sausage now. Can it and save some of it until next summer," suggests Miss Virginia P. Moore, of the University of Tennessee. Miss Moore, however, did not state whether it is advisable to make two bits of one cherry.

The Tennessee delegation split fifty-fifty on the suffrage resolution. Austin, Byrns, Fisher, Sells and Sims being recorded in its favor, while Garrett, Houston, Hull, Moon and Padgett opposed.

The Springfield Union declares that one of the most urgent needs of the country is a sweeping change in the personnel of the advisory committees of the council of national defense. The need would probably be best met by sweeping out the entire bunch.

"We might not exactly enjoy the experience, but many old folks can remember a time when biscuit once a day was regarded as a luxury, once a week being a not infrequent exception. We can stand a little more wheatlessness.

Argentina hesitates about entering upon the war game. Maybe she fears that the practice of sinking without a trace might be extended to include nations as well as ships.

Taking off de luxe trains may have some bearing on the campaign against tips.

One of the city papers is gratified at the lower death rate among Memphis babies, but no comment is offered as to the result of the pistol pocket among adults.

The Jacksonville Times-Union declares they have quit talking about spring drives. Waiting, perhaps till King Winter gets through with his drives.

TO THE EDITOR

(Communications in this department represent the views of the writers. All matters of public interest may be discussed briefly.)

Women Should Be Given Right to Vote.

Editor The News: It looks like it is hard for those who are opposed to giving women the right to vote to find evidence to prove that she is not competent to do so. They go back a hundred years and compare the women of that day with the educated and enlightened women of today, which proves that they have no evidence. Woman has proven that she is the equal of man in every position that she has occupied. From the barber to the lawyer or the doctor, in the workshop, in the halls of congress, and on the throne of England she made good. Then why should she not be allowed to help make our laws? Congress gives the negro the right to vote. Then why can't congress give the women the right to vote?

If women could vote it would double the white vote in the south and add very little to the negro vote. There are very few negro men in the south who care to vote, and the negro women will care less. Then why do the antis make such a bugaboo about the south's menace in giving the negro women the right to vote? The most wicked and unchristian remark that I have read was made by a preacher in this city, when he said that the "woman suffragist movement will put a drink of whiskey in me." I cannot reconcile that with the teachings of Jesus Christ. If all the women voted we would have honest elections. You could not buy a woman's vote with a cigar or a drink of whiskey. It would be a cut out race for the polls. Women generally are more honest than men.

W. J. GLADISH, SR.
Jan. 11, 1918.

CONGRESS TAKES FIRM STAND

(By RAYMOND NEUDECKER.)

A Daily Chronicle of Doings at the Nation's Capital.

Washington, Jan. 11.—What was the proper subject for the president to speak about—world peace or a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria? This is the question propounded by many who listened to the masterly address of the chief executive to congress when he announced to the world America's peace aims.

There was the greatest suspense in many circles here before the speech of the president was delivered, many thinking he would wind up by asking for a formal declaration of war against the two countries unless his peace statements were considered by the central powers at least in the light of a basis for negotiations for peace.

Congress and those who sat in the press and visitors' galleries rose to their feet and cheered when Mr. Wilson came to No. 8 of his peace definitions and referred to the "great wrong" done France in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine. The members showed they keenly appreciated the wisdom of the president's remarks when they applauded his frequent utterances defining his plan for stopping "the tragical and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure."

Congress is proving day by day that it is something more than what most people feared it would be in a state of war—a rubber stamp. Its rightness of indignation at the examples of profiteering cited to the investigating committees of the senate are sufficient

to show that the national law-making body can do some independent thinking on its own account. The congress, especially the senate, will be found a faithful ally in helping the president and his advisers and associates frame the plans that will eventually give peace to all the earth by placing the Kaiser on a shelf.

There is considerable uncertainty about the railroads and congress. That body will do nothing to hurt the carriers, but it may cost the public something to find out how is the best way to run railroads. The argument, which has resulted in a split in opinion in the senate about how they should be run, will probably be smoothed over by the work of Director-General McAdoo, who has already effected improved service in meeting war needs. Railroads are moving coal with greater dispatch and freight altogether is loosening up somewhat under the reins of the government.

If the country finds operating the carriers an expensive business, it may turn them back to private ownership after the war. One thing is certain, congress and the other factors of government will have had a curious transportation system cannot be made new overnight and transformed from a heavily burdened utility to a smooth and easy-running machine that will discharge its extraordinary tasks of war and at the same time meet every public need.

THE JARR FAMILY

By Roy L. McCardell

(Copyright, 1917, by the Press Publishing Co. The New York Evening World.)

"Have you the evening papers?" "Thank goodness!" said Mrs. Jarr. "But asked Mrs. Jarr in a whisper when she met Mr. Jarr at the door on his homecoming.

"Sure," replied Mr. Jarr. "Want 'em now?" "Yes," said Mrs. Jarr. "But I don't want the children to see them. When Mrs. Stryver told me what a divorce case was in the Dilger divorce case—and after those people had been in my house, too—I am afraid the children may read some terrible things about people they know and ask awkward questions. And that's the man, that man Dilger, who always gave the children a quarter to put in their banks and patted them on the head. He's a social alligator, the wretch!"

"Do you think the children read the divorce cases?" asked Mrs. Jarr in surprise. "They only look at the funny pictures. Unless there was a portrait of Donald Dilger labeled 'A Social Alligator,' the children wouldn't know he was in the papers, and they wouldn't know it even then unless it looked like Dilger and looked like a picture too."

"Very well, then," said Mrs. Jarr. "You take the responsibility. But I suppose you want to read all the unpleasant details? Men have no morality."

"My morals are all right," replied Mrs. Jarr. "But I don't believe there is any account of the Dilger case. It is only a separation suit, and before a referee."

"A referee?" repeated Mrs. Jarr. "Isn't referees what they have at prize fights? Well, Mr. and Mrs. Dilger did fight like cat and dog. But if you had heard what Mrs. Stryver told me about the reasons Mrs. Dilger, poor soul—although I will say I never liked her, I thought her too bold; she'd flirt with every man she met—left her husband. But, then, poor thing, she had good cause! It was shocking, simply shocking!"

"I hope the children were not present when Mrs. Stryver was telling you the dreadful details," remarked Mr. Jarr.

"The children are too young and innocent to understand such things,"

"I looked over the papers and saw no mention of it," replied Mr. Jarr. "If there had been a court trial, and if the evidence couldn't be printed, the court would have had a referee with women that the papers would have mentioned it," replied Mr. Jarr.

"But what kind of women, may I ask?" Mrs. Jarr inquired. "What kind of women attend such trials?" "Seemingly nice women," ventured Mr. Jarr.

"I am glad you say 'seemingly,'" Mrs. Jarr retorted. "You must have a great deal of time to spare—time that could be more profitably employed—when you spend the day attending divorce trials and scoffing at the women who are there, who, at least, possess no more questionable curiosity than the men who crowd the place and say they are 'seemingly nice women.'"

"But I haven't been attending any divorce cases in court," Mr. Jarr declared. "And certainly not the Dilger divorce case. I told you it was to be tried in private before a referee."

"How did you know that?" asked Mrs. Jarr quickly.

"Lawyer Spellman, who is handling the case for Mrs. Dilger, told me it would be tried before a referee last week," Mr. Jarr explained.

"You never told me a thing about it! What did Lawyer Spellman tell you about the evidence?" Mrs. Jarr inquired eagerly.

"I didn't ask him, and if I had he wouldn't have told me. He is a stickler for professional ethics, you know," said Mr. Jarr.

"He might have told you in confidence, seeing he knows that we know the Dilgers and are, of course, anxious to know who is to blame. If Mrs. Dilger is really at fault, if her conduct was what Mrs. Stryver says it was, we can't receive her that's all! I didn't ask Lawyer Spellman; and as I told you, professional ethics would have prevented him telling me as to which alligator the allegations were about."

It was an hour later after searching through the news columns Mrs. Jarr remarked that she didn't see why the papers didn't print anything except the war. "Even if a divorce case is before a referee, they might print who was to blame," she added.

of compulsory military service? We have been told of late that it was all-essential to our physical health as a nation, our moral health, and we have been assured that if England had only had this system the war would have been over long ago. Yet here is the British premier earnestly recommending that international action be taken to end it for all time at the very moment when our militarists are working tooth and nail for its adoption at this session of congress. Count Cernin is again the system, speaking for Austria and the bolsheviks or their successors, whoever they may be, will see to it that this device of the czar to keep himself in power is forever done away with. France may be counted on to come on for ever before the war the whole nation was groaning under it, and if Germany is to be rendered militarily harmless, the best way to do it is to divert her of that system which has been the "nations in arms." For universal service is the German invention which more than anything else has been responsible for the armed Europe of the last fifty years and her present moral downfall.

"Remember when we were kids? Remember you liked to play with me better than with anybody else?" The millionaire was not effusive. "We have queer tastes when we're young," he observed. "I remember I used to like to play with toads."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"What's wrong with Githers?" "He has a mistaken conception of his duty as a citizen." "Yes?" "He won't put his shoulder to the wheel. He wants other people to do that, while he stands on one foot and jots down the number of revolutions it makes."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Grip Follows the Snow. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets taken in time will prevent Grip. E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 30c.—(Adv.)

FOUND BERLIN A CITY OF DESPAIR; ITS HOPE NOW IS IN RUSSIA

(Special Correspondence New York Tribune.)

Boston, Jan. 6.—Berlin is a brooding city of grim despair today, according to Miss Josephine Marzynski, a young Boston soloist, who has just returned from the German capital, where she has been studying music for fifteen months. Miss Marzynski left Berlin Nov. 25. In speaking of the food situation she said:

"I left Berlin just as reports from Italy indicated success of the new offensive, and Italy's exit of the war as a result, and as reports from Russia pointed to a peace that would insure food for the starving people in Germany."

"We were very, very confident of the Russian peace and it was regarded as the solution of the food problem, which is really the biggest problem now bothering Germany. 'Peace with Russia' was on the lips of every one and it was always said with a smile that implied food."

"Morning, noon and night the whole city talks food. Now, during my fifteen months I lived with very little money. Had I been dependent upon my own efforts and purse for food I would have suffered even more than I did. They were able to obtain an occasional goose, now and then some eggs, and some fruits, vegetables, butter and cheese in excess of the regular rations."

"The poorer people who performed hard work were much better off in a way, for the government saw to it that they were allowed proportionately much more of the necessities of life. 'The underground' food supply on which the rich depended was naturally mostly in proportion to the risk the farmers took in disposing of it. Two dollars a pound for butter and \$2.50 a dozen for eggs gives you some idea. Today you cannot get either tea or coffee, and when a pound or two gets into Berlin via the 'underground' it sells for between \$5 and \$10 a pound."

Miss Marzynski said she is sure the German people will never be contented with the government they have. She heard rumors that the peasants of Bavaria were ready to rebel, but that in Berlin someone is behind the war party. Before she was allowed to depart from Germany to Copenhagen she was stripped of all her belongings except money and personal effects.

COMPULSORY SERVICE

(New York Evening Post.)

What will Col. Roosevelt and the security league and the other ardent believers in the need of universal military service say to Lloyd George's description of it as "the increasing evil